Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

My elements of β 883 are (with those by SCHOENBERG and by SEE for comparison) :—

	MISS BROWN	SCHOENBERG	SEE
$P =$	16.6 years	16.90 years	16.6 years
$T =$	1907.2	1907.39	1907.33
$e =$	0.42	0.42	0.47
$a =$	0″.22	0″.21	0″.24
$\Omega =$	22°.0	54°.4	33°.5
$i =$	38°.72	16°.08	35°.7
$\omega =$	207°.96	172°.95	197°.3
$\mu =$	22°.401		

THE EPHEMERIS.

Date.	θ	p	Date.	θ	p
1909.84	343°.42	0″.19	1915.84	47°.36	0″.30
1910.84	10 .69	0 .21	1916.84	56 .35	0 .28
1911.84	12 .17	0 .26	1917.84	61 .68	0 .27
1912.84	21 .92	0 .28	1918.84	79 .33	0 .23
1913.84	32 .56	0 .30	1919.84	95 .89	0 .20
1914.84	39 .09	0 .30	1920.84	118 .04	0 .17

FLORENCE BROWN.

THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE SATELLITES OF *MARS*.

The statement is made in some recent textbooks on astronomy that *Phobos* and *Deimos,* the two small satellites of *Mars,* can be seen only with very large telescopes and *then only by screening the light from the planet.* A series of measures of these two satellites was made by me in September and October of the present year, and this gave me the opportunity to confirm my impression of the error of this statement. A large telescope is indeed required to show these tiny bodies, and they can be seen only when *Mars* is comparatively near opposition, but under good conditions it is then unnecessary to protect the eye from the light of the planet. *Phobos,* the inner satellite, is very decidedly the brighter of the two, and can be seen, with the 36-inch, in the full light of *Mars* when less than 3″ from the planet's limb. *Deimos* is fainter, and is a difficult object in the planet's light when 10″ from the limb. At distances greater than these limits both satellites are readily visible without screening the light from *Mars,* when the seeing is good. My estimates make *Phobos* fully six times as bright as *Deimos* when at the same distance from the planet; that is, about two stellar magnitudes brighter.

November 19, 1909. R. G. AITKEN.